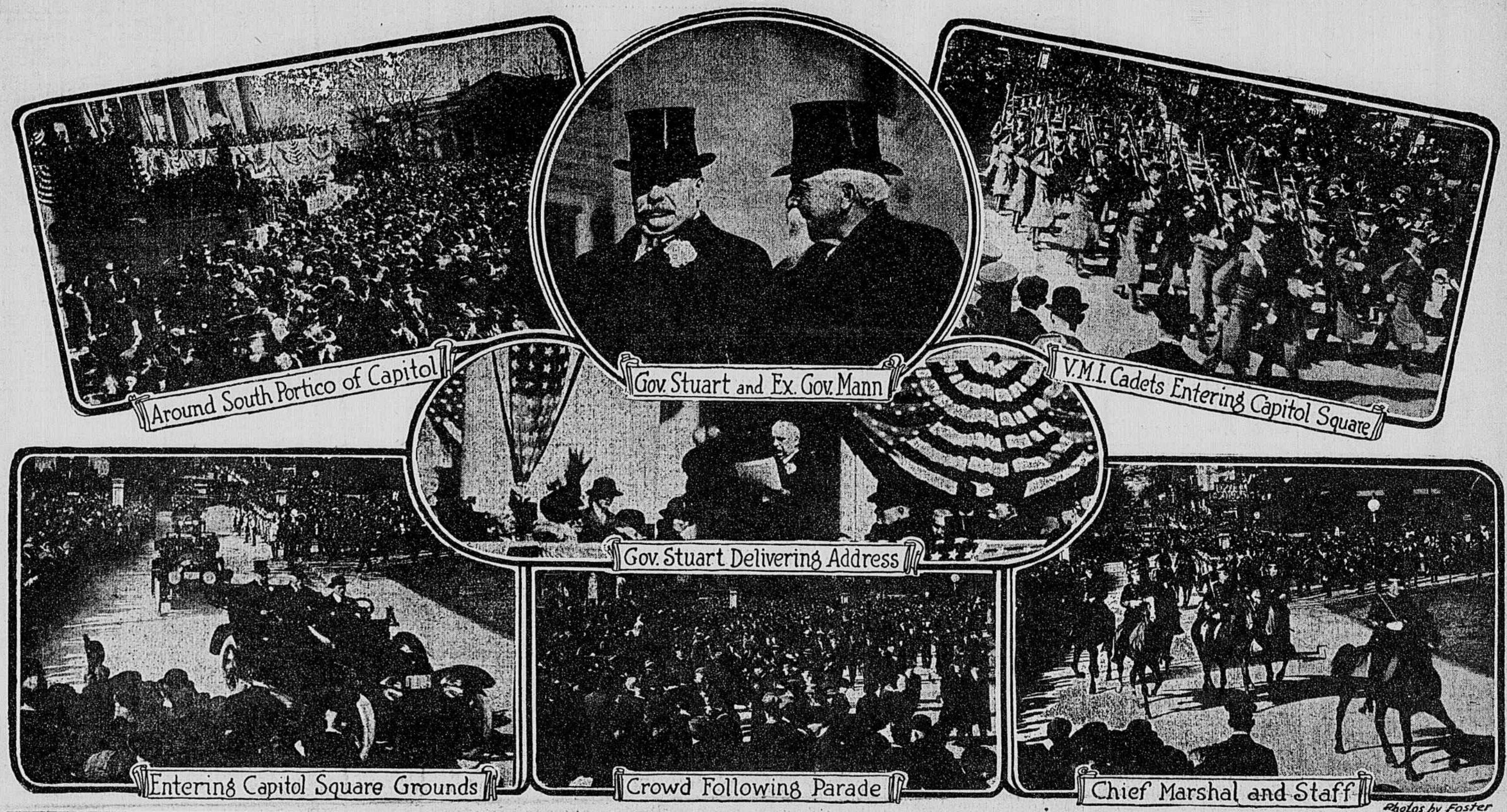


Brilliant Scene Marks Inauguration of Governor Stuart



BLUES' BAND PUT UNDER ARREST FOR REFUSING TO PLAY

Cadet Dance Held Up Two Hours, With Musicians on Strike.

BOWLES CALLS ON WERNER FOR AID

Armed Guard in Patrol Is Sent Out to Round Up Men, Who Are Now Under Bond Facing Court-Martial—Get Music From Mansion—May End Battalion Band.

Because the twenty-one enlisted members of the battalion band refused to play unless they were paid, the dance given last night by the Richmond Light Infantry Blues in honor of the Virginia Military Institute cadets at the army in Sixth Street, could not begin until 11 o'clock, and before midnight ten musicians were under military arrest, facing court-martial for disobedience, and a squad of eight privates in charge of a sergeant was seeking the others.

Until the orchestra which played at the reception of Governor and Mrs. Stuart had concluded its engagement at the Executive Mansion, all of the Blues and their guests waited patiently. From 9 o'clock until 11 there was not a strain of music, but the crowd chanted gaily, until the substitute musicians arrived.

Bowles Ordered Arrest.

"The members of the band are enlisted the same as any other member of the battalion," said Major Bowles. "I ordered them to report at the armory to-night at 9 o'clock for duty, and they did not do so. Therefore, I ordered their arrest, and called out a guard and sent it to round up the bandmen."

First, however, Major Bowles communicated with Chief of Police Werner, and a big automobile patrol was placed at his disposal. In it the soldiers, fully armed, visited practically all parts of the city. Several of the players were found at their homes, bundled into the patrol and taken to the armory, where they were placed under guard.

At midnight ten of them, including the leader, P. Colavita, were in custody. Under a guard of soldiers, aided by Police Sergeant Johnson and Patrolmen Crump and Krouse, they were taken from the armory at midnight and sent to the Second Police Station.

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CHARGE JUGGLING NAVY STATISTICS

Witherspoon and Hensley Make Sensational Accusations Before Committee.

YEARBOOK IS ANALYZED

Vessels Omitted and Facts Distorted to Make Country Appear Weak.

Washington, February 2.—Representatives Witherspoon, of Mississippi, and Hensley, of Missouri, to-day charged that experts of the Navy Department juggled the statistics of the 1913 Navy Yearbook to make the American navy appear inferior to the German navy. This action, they declared, was left out of the yearbook, in order to third place as a naval power. Both Congressmen are members of the House Naval Affairs Committee.

With Secretary Daniels before the committee to explain the naval program for the coming year, the two Congressmen, who are strongly opposed to a "big navy," questioned him at length on what they declared were omissions and faulty comparisons in the yearbook. The secretary explained that he was not an expert in comparing navies, and said he had relied on what experts in the navy had advised him about the facts.

Three Battleships Omitted.

In their questioning, the Congressmen brought out that three American battleships—the Oregon, Massachusetts and Indiana, which are of the same tonnage and of heavier armament than ten latest German battleships—were left out of the United States list altogether; and that the yearbook, instead of giving the United States thirty-six battleships built and building, compared with Germany's thirty-nine, should have credited the United States with thirty-nine battleships of heavier tonnage and armament than Germany. They also developed that the yearbook's comparison gives Germany thirteen Dreadnoughts and the United States seven, while the Congressmen insisted that the correct figures should give Germany and the United States nine Dreadnoughts each.

Detailed results of their investigation.

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WOMEN WHO TOIL VISIT PRESIDENT

Workers in Sweatshops and Factories Plead Cause of Suffrage.

GET NO DEFINITE PROMISE

Wilson Deeply Depressed by His Inability to Give Desired Aid.

Washington, February 2.—Women workers who toil daily in the mills and the factories of the nation, pleaded with President Wilson to-day for his assistance to the cause of woman suffrage. The President regretfully told them, as he did a delegation last December, that he could not urge anything on Congress which had not received the organic consideration of the Democratic party.

As the delegates left the executive offices, discouraged and disappointed because they obtained no positive aid, they did not know that the President himself was depressed, perhaps even more than they, as he went to lunch with his family. He told his friends afterward he wished he could help, but saw no way to do it.

There is every reason to believe, however, that the day gave added stimulus to the President's desire for early legislation on social justice and industrial reform, mentioned in his first annual message.

Ernest and Determined.

Five hundred women—old and young—most of them plainly dressed, but earnest and determined, went to the White House, but only a committee of twenty-five, with five speakers, gained audience with the President, the others waiting until the argument had ceased, when Mr. Wilson asked to shake hands with all.

In voices often choked with emotion, the five speakers recited a tale of modern industry, which, they said, knew no chivalry; where old and young women worked side by side with men for inadequate wages and under conditions that undermined health. Representatives of the weavers, the laundresses, the cap makers, the hat makers and garment workers in ten Eastern States addressed the President. Mrs. Glendower Evans, of Boston, one of the leaders of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, introduced them in turn, and each presented a plea from her own viewpoint.

"I don't have to make a speech to you," said Miss Rose Winslow, of the weavers, "and I am so nervous that I

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FORMAL CHARGES AGAINST CAPTAIN

Commander of Nantucket Must Face Accusation of Negligence.

EVIDENCE IS SUFFICIENT

Investigators Hold Him to Blame for Loss of Monroe and Forty-One Lives.

Washington, February 2.—Secretary Redfield late to-day directed that charges of negligence be preferred against Captain Osmond Berry, of the Merchants and Miners' steamship Nantucket, which collided with and sank the Old Dominion liner Monroe, with a loss of forty-one lives, off the Virginia coast on Friday.

Investigation of the charges will be intrusted to the local bar of inspectors at Philadelphia, with instructions that testimony be taken and a decision reported.

This action followed a conference at the Department of Commerce from a report of R. E. Tapley, the department's inspector of hulls at Norfolk, Va.

The secretary announced that evidence brought out by the inspectors in preliminary inquiry, held on board the Nantucket while that vessel was making her way into Norfolk with the Monroe's survivors aboard, "tended to show that there was negligence on the part of Captain Berry."

"It is quite improper to pass upon that question at this time, further than to decide that there is sufficient evidence to require that charges be preferred against Captain Berry, and that the question of his innocence or guilt be made the subject of further investigation."

Nature Not Specified.

No intimation was given as to the specific nature of the negligence to be charged against the Nantucket's skipper. The two vessels met in a dense fog early Friday morning, the Monroe bound up the coast from Norfolk for New York, and the Nantucket steaming southward from Boston for Norfolk. The Nantucket drove her bow into the starboard side of the Monroe, causing the latter to sink within a few minutes.

While the charges against Captain Berry are under investigation, a special committee of the department—George Uhler, supervising inspector-general of the Steamboat Inspection Service, and E. T. Chamberlain, commissioner of navigation—will undertake a particular inquiry into the facts and conditions surrounding the collision, with the view to suggesting action by the department or Congress on the lessons taught by the disaster.

A statement from the department announcing the results of to-day's conference said:

"The department has given instruction to Inspector Tapley to prefer charges against Captain Berry. This will be done without delay, and the board of local inspectors at Philadelphia will hear all the testimony which may be produced on both sides and render its decision. An appeal may be taken from the decision of this board to the supervising inspector of

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PINDELL DECIDES NOT TO TAKE POST

Resigns His Ambassadorship to Russia Before Taking Up Duties.

FEELS IT RIGHT THING TO DO

Tells President Action Is Because of Cloud Cast by Recent Controversy.

Washington, February 2.—Henry M. Pindell, of Peoria, Ill., who was recently nominated and confirmed as ambassador to Russia, has declined the appointment. Mr. Pindell's decision was announced in a letter to President Wilson, made public at the White House to-day.

Mr. Pindell wrote President Wilson that although the Senate had investigated accusations in connection with his appointment, he felt, nevertheless, that no compromise of any kind should surround the appointment of an ambassador, as it was liable to be misunderstood abroad.

The President, in a letter of regret, accepted Mr. Pindell's declination. In his letter to the President, Mr. Pindell expressed appreciation of "the honor you have done in nominating me ambassador to Russia, and the very great compliment paid me by the Senate in confirming the nomination by unanimous vote."

More Delicate to Decline.

After stating that he had at first intended accepting the post, Mr. Pindell continues:

"I have, as you know, been put in a very false light by certain gross misrepresentations in the public press, and while it is true that these have been cleared away and the nomination accepted in its true light by the Senate, I feel that it would be more delicate for me to decline the appointment than to accept it."

"No controversy of any kind should surround the appointment of an ambassador to a country which cannot be expected to be familiar with the real circumstances as they are known at home. There should be nothing personal to talk about or explain there, as far as the ambassador himself is concerned."

In reply President Wilson wrote:

"Your letter does credit to your delicate sense of propriety, and serves to increase, if that were possible, my admiration for you and my confidence in your eminent fitness for the mission which you now decline."

"I can but yield to your judgment in the matter, because it is clear to me that, feeling as you do, whether you are fully justified in that feeling or not, you would not be comfortable or happy in the post. I, therefore, cannot insist. You will allow me, however, I hope, to express my deep regret. I know your quality so well, and was

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THOUSANDS CHEER AS NEW EXECUTIVE ASSUMES OFFICE

Reads Address to Great Multitude From Portico of Capitol.

CEREMONY UNDER CLOUDLESS SKY

Militia, V. M. I. Cadets, Judges, State Officials, Congressmen and Members of General Assembly Honor Head of Incoming Administration.

Tax Reform Is Paramount Issue.

Through nearly half a hundred city blocks filled with a multitude of cheering people, Henry Carter Stuart rode yesterday to the ancient Capitol and took the oath as Governor of Virginia. In the brilliant midwinter sunshine of a glorious day he stood uncovered on the south portico and dedicated himself to four years of public service, faithfully and impartially to discharge the duties of a high office to which he had been elected without a show of opposition, and seeking the support of all Democrats who stand for good government firmly and resolutely administered in the paramount interest of the State.

Before 10,000 people, Governor Stuart read as his inaugural address, a declaration of the platform and principles for which he stands. To place equally upon all the burden of taxation, to be Governor of all men without faction or distinction, to give proper and due regard to the rights of corporations, to secure purity of elections and needed reforms in methods of legislation were the chief items of his political creed.

Great Cheer Fills Air.

Governor Stuart was heard distinctly, not only by the great multitude in front of him, but by legislators, State and city officials, judges, members of Congress and a brilliant assembly of all those whom Virginia has delighted to honor with place and position.

The Governor's address was followed by a salute of nineteen guns and a review of the troops taking part in the parade. Sobered by the serious and thoughtful matters discussed by Mr. Stuart in his inaugural address, there was at first little disposition to cheer, but when the United States Coast Artillery Band, from Fortress Monroe, bravely playing "Dixie," led the cadets of the Virginia Military Institute before the reviewing stand, there was a burst of enthusiastic applause, in which judges, Senators and people joined.

When the last note of a bugle had

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WHOLE TOWN SEES STUART IN PARADE

Multitude of People in Streets as Military Companies Sweep By.

CHEERS FOR V. M. I. CADETS

New Governor and Old Governor Warmly Greeted on Way to Inauguration.

Guarded by the sturdy striplings of a younger day, surrounded by public men of mature years, and honored by all the citizens of the capital city, Governor Henry C. Stuart yesterday morning rode in state before more than 50,000 people and received the homage which is paid to the Governor of Virginia. Beside him and hardly less a figure sat William Hodges Mann, who for four years had guided the destinies of Virginia, and was now resigning to somewhat younger hands the cares of state. And of all the hundreds who were in the great parade these two will be the last to be forgotten and the first to be remembered when to-day the glamour of the soldiery has lost its touch and the tumult of the crowds has died away.

Uncovered in All Their Blues.

And as if the finger of destiny would write a message of good promise for the four years to come, the skies lay uncovered in all their tender blue, and the sun shone forth with a warm and kindly touch. It seemed as though the elements had conspired to add their marvels to the ceremony of inauguration and to lend color to gaily nodding plumes and the scarlet of military cloaks. It was just such a day as pomp and ceremony could desire and marvels to the ceremony of inauguration and to lend color to gaily nodding plumes and the scarlet of military cloaks. It was just such a day as pomp and ceremony could desire and

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